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AGRICULTURAL.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:
Even China's Monarch lays the sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MANURING FOR WHEAT.

The following account of a manuring for wheat upon fallows, I have thought worth giving to the society, being persuaded that the facts, accompanied with a detail of all circumstances, likely to influence results, a more valuable kind of information than the most ingenious commentaries.

In the summer of 1817, I fallowed eight acres of poor, high land, known in this part of the country by the denomination of barrens, and, unaided by manure, I think would not have produced more than eight bushels to the acre, with the most favorable seasons. Having but the small quantity of manure that was made upon the farm and an adjoining plantation, between the time of carrying out the contents of the farm-yard in the spring, and the season of wheat sowing, (it is proper here to remark, that it was chiefly of the strongest kinds, the greater part of it being made from the stables,) I determined it was safest to err rather upon the side of giving it too much than too little extension. I therefore checked off the land with a plough, 23 1-2 yards by 17 1-2, putting a load into the centre of each square, which gives precisely 12 loads to the acre. The manure was carted out just in time to plough it in before seeding—the cart used carried between 25 and 30 bushels only at a load—the manure was better rotted than it usually is at this age, from its being placed in a stercorary, which it kept moist with the muck water that settled in its bottom—the seeding commenced on the 5th of October and finished the 7th—put in with harrows on the second ploughing.

Seeded one bushel to the acre—and the produce was *twenty bushels to the acre*. The wheat was of the kind known with us under the name of the Yellow Bearded. J. C. COCKE.

☞ MINOR, ESQ.
Secretary of the Ag. So. of Albermarle.

AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED
AT THE FORMATION OF
The Lycurgan Association,
IN
YALE COLLEGE, (Ct.)
By a Student of the Junior Class.

The immediate purpose of our meeting is to form a union of sentiment and example against ostentatious and extravagant expenditure in this institution: an evil which threatens its interests and alarms its friends, but which no individual, however respected, can alone counteract. Let not, however, the adoption of such a measure be regarded as a reflection on the morals of the institution. Let it rather be a pledge of the sobriety and good sense of the young men who enjoy its advantages; an evidence that Yale still merits that high reputation, in point of moral as well as literary character, which she has so long enjoyed. But at a time when extravagance and prodigality are making rapid progress throughout our country, our literary institutions cannot be expected to escape the common evil; for if a propensity to these vices be natural to the self-love of man, the indulgence of it is peculiarly congenial with the thoughtlessness of youth; and, like every other pernicious passion, it must be eradicated in its infancy, or it will acquire and maintain an entire ascendancy over the whole course of subsequent life.

To a reflecting man, the effects of College prodigality must be obvious and alarming.—Equally repugnant to the interests of literature, and subversive of ancient simplicity, it not only enhances the expense of a residence here, thus embarrassing our parents and patrons with unnecessary burthens, and placing a collegiate education beyond the power of many a noble youth, who might perhaps become the boast and ornament of his country; but it multiplies temptations—renders the vices of dissipation fashionable—doubles the anxieties of the virtuous mother, and often ruins the hopes of the expectant father. I might mention the waste of time, and inattention to the proper pursuits of a collegiate course, which it occasions; the pernicious habits it induces, and the reproach which it casts upon the name of student. Its effects are multiplied, and are no less injurious to ourselves than to the institution of which we are members.

But it is not this extent of the evil, merely, which urges the adoption of measures calculated to counteract its influence We ought to pursue it through all its effects upon private families, upon society, and upon the hallowed institutions of our country. We ought to look forward to the condition of posterity, and then inquire whether, as students and as citizens, we have any influence either to increase or lessen the prevailing and corrupting indulgence of fancy and appetite around us. Influence you have, fellow-students; and it is needed on the side of virtue and patriotism. In addition to that common influence which the respected members of every community possess, you have, as members of a literary institution, an influence over the youth of our country, which, in no other situation, young men can have. There is a sacredness in the name of science, which causes it to be respected in the remotest corners of civilization. It entertains the circle at the fireside, and aids the meditations of the closet. Among the sons of science, Religion seeks the pillars of her church; Justice looks to them for the execution of her laws; and Patriotism for the wisdom of her counsellors.

When we consider, therefore, the importance of these four years, not only as a season devoted to literature and science, but as a period which forms the habits and character of those who are destined to have a controlling influence on the manners and interests of the nation; and when we reflect, too, that so far at least, as it respects college, the existing evil can be remedied only by students themselves, and that by united effort; we shall need no argument to persuade us that the object of our contemplated association imposes upon us a duty, which we owe not only to the venerable institution of which we are members, and to the interests of literature generally, but to ourselves also....to our parents....and, above all, to our country. This is not the time of our country's prosperity; and, therefore not a time, surely, to multiply her embarrassments by encouraging prodigality in her rising generations. Those sources of wealth which, when Europe was embroiled in war, enriched our nation beyond example, are dried up, and there remains no field of successful enterprise open to our citizens. Instead of frugality and temperance, however, in this season of universal stagnation, there is peculiar reason to fear a contrary effect: for that active spirit of our countrymen, which has been so long engaged in commerce and speculation, will not relax at once into listless inactivity; and the danger is, that, for the want of its accustomed objects, it will exhaust itself in idle amusement and frivolous ostentation. To this cause, chiefly, may we look for both present and anticipated embarrassments. Trace them to their true source, and you will find that they originate in an indefinite multiplication of imaginary wants—wants which nature never created. It is the extravagance of fancy and fashion in our country, which has contributed more to raise the cry of "hard times," than any other cause whatever. It is this which makes the amount of our imported elegancies and luxuries greater than our exported produce, and thus throws the balance of trade into the hands of the foreign merchant: hence the ruinous demand for specie, and a variety of consequent evils. The truth is, we are living beyond our income; and the abundance of private debts, and the failure of private contracts, are evidence that the pride of fashionable style is often gratified at the expense of convenience and plighted faith. But greater still are the evils which, in our departure from republican simplicity, we are entailing on posterity. To perceive that that *effeminacy* which our forefathers so much despised and guarded against, is beginning to find indulgence with their descendants, one need only enter the assemblies of our citizens, or walk through our streets. It is too apparent not to be observable, by any one who has a tolerable acquaintance with the history of men and manners, in that servile exactness of conformity to fashion—that artificial conformation of the body—that careful attention to delicacy of the complexion, which are seen among us. Wherever you find an over-anxious nicety in these particulars, you invariably find a relaxation of both energy and principle, and a concomitant disposition to supineness and luxury.—Limbs that are valued for their slenderness and fairness, must be nourished at sumptuous tables, and reposed on beds of down. That ignoble pride which delights in dress and ostentation, is, in its own nature, a stranger to sublime and generous sentiments, and can never stimulate the subjects of it to noble activity in the cause of philanthropy and patriotism. It is in the indulgence of this passion, unquestionably, that we take the first step in that road which Persia, and Greece, and Rome, travelled from their greatness down to ruin.

The primitive and proper ends of dress, undoubtedly, are convenience and decency. These being secured, all farther solicitude concerning it are superfluous. As a *criterion of merit*, pitiful indeed are those distinctions which are borrowed at the dressing-room and toilet: and methinks a mind, clothed with its own immortal dignity, and fitted for a dwelling in the skies, sinks infinitely beneath itself when it stoops to all the vanities and whims of innovation.

But there may be conveniences and decencies in the contrivances of fashion; though, in its constant metamorphoses, I often lose sight of both. Experience may have taught others, though I am utterly at a loss to conceive of either, the convenience or the decency of a *whalebone apparatus* which converts the body into an unbending statue, and places its parent earth beneath its reach. You may smile at the absurdities of foppery, but you cannot laugh it out of countenance: it has at length gotten the better of propriety, and will laugh in its turn at your compliance with its sober dictates. Its name is Legion—and with the increasing multitude of its retinue, simplicity of manners is rusticity; common sense is idiotism; and the adorning of the person a matter of greater importance than the embellishment of the understanding. That bugbear, *fashion*, has erected itself into a standard of manners and of merit among us, and our respectability is rendered servilely dependant on the mere form and quality of a garment. We import our very shapes from Europe, and purchase them even at the expense of national character. Who would have told the men of '76 that, before the grave should cover the venerable remnant of their illustrious generation, America should so far forget her independence as to come under the domination of the very tailors and mantuamakers of Paris and London?

I would censure nothing, surely, which serves to render man interesting to man; nothing which gives a manly grace to the dignity of the one sex, or adds a single charm to the loveliness of the other. But there may be danger of carrying our notions of refinement too far.

"Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines
Quos ultra, citraque nequit consistere rectum."

Is it not very possible, that, instead of that noble negligence of manner which always characterises the greatness of a Roman soul—that easy affability ever flowing from an ingenuous heart, a mistaken notion of politeness may substitute the preciseness of affectation, and the littleness of unmeaning prattle? I appeal to the object of our present meeting, whether the justness of the remark be not supported by facts. Are there not, within the limits of your observation, some young men, whose feminine delicacy and softness of manners almost render it difficult to determine for which of the sexes nature designed them?

"Fresh as a bridegroom, neat and trimly dress'd,
And all perfumed like a milliner,"

with their "holiday and lady terms," one might call them *lovely*, even beyond their sex—a burlesque upon manhood. Having neither the accent of man, nor the gait of man, they have so strutted and bowed, that you might have thought, with Hamlet, some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably.

".....A heavenly mind
May be indiff'rent to her house of clay,
And slight the hovel as beneath her care;
But how a body so fantastic, trim,
And quaint in its deportment and attire,
Can lodge a heavenly mind....demands a doubt."

These animadversions belong not all to our own sex. Why is that pale and sickly delicacy so frequent in the other, if it be not the effect of modern misnamed refinement? Why is the concern of the affectionate mother awakened lest the dews of evening should chill life's feeble current and hurry the victim of her mistaken tenderness to an early grave? Even the summer breeze comes armed with terrors.

There *was* a time when the Spartan daughters of America, rose to breathe the freshness of the morning; and, like the Roman Lucretia, were not ashamed to be found at the distaff. The delighted cottager saw them at twilight, gaily seated on their fleet horses, light hearted and graceful as the plumes in their bonnets: and with joy the proud father contemplated the blush of innocence diffusing itself through the crimson vigor of health.

But when I consider the relative condition of the sexes, and behold my own rivalling the other in softness, I cannot avoid the conviction that the evil is, in a great degree, chargeable to our example. And is it not a perversion of that influence over the female sex, which nature gave us for nobler and better purposes? Is it not to such a perversion, if to any thing, a degenerate posterity will owe that imbecility of body and intellect which they derive from their enfeebled mothers?

I had rather men were savages, and possessed of all the wild enthusiasm of uncultivated nature, than that they were divested of the masculine features of their original character: and when I look abroad upon the vices and effeminacy of civilization in the old world, and see the morals of my own nation threatened with the same corruption, I am tempted to wish the iron ages of antiquity had been co-extensive with the existence of the human race. Are we not departing from the venerable simplicity of our fathers; and in that departure are we not losing the hardy virtues of their character? Go spend an evening in the society of men of fourscore years: the hallowed sympathies of age shall carry you back to the morning of a robust generation, whose manly spirits sought enterprise and danger with an emulous enthusiasm; and, despising delicate apparel and soft accommodations, coveted toil and abstinence as the only antidote to an enfeebled constitution. Active, frugal and temperate, they were hospitable and happy at their firesides, and undaunted in the presence of their enemies. In those days of primitive simplicity and frankness, refinement was not effeminacy; gallantry consisted not in an unmanly flattery of the female sex; and social intercourse, unfettered with the restraints of idle ceremony, derived its impulse from enthusiastic, unsophisticated nature. Nature pointed out to each sex its own peculiar sphere and character, and secured to each its proper influence upon the happiness and conduct of the other. To one she gave the strength and unbought dignity of manhood, and confided to its protection the innocence and comparative weakness of the other. Man needed not the extravagance of fashion, nor the language of adulation, to command the respect of woman; nor were the charms of woman less winning, or the symmetry of her form less engaging, for the frankness of her manners and modest simplicity of her attire.

But those days went long since by:

Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem:

And it needs not the gift of prophecy, nor the wildness of fanaticism, to fancy some unborn Cato lamenting the degeneracy of the noblest nation of the earth, and appealing to this thoughtless age, whether the indulgence of a prodigal fancy were a matter of greater moment than the virtue and happiness of future generations.

Such is the inevitable tendency of those extravagances which it has become the duty of every judicious and patriotic citizen to discourage by all the means in his power.

Luxury, in whatever form it may make its appearance, whether in the riotous excesses of the banquet, or clothed in fine linen and purple, is an evil tenfold more easily eradicated in its infancy than subdued when grown inveterate.—Those who have longest pursued its phantoms and been most deluded with its promises of happiness, are the blindest and most eager in the chase; for it enlists in its service the appetites and passions, and wages an exterminating warfare with virtue, till at length every pure and elevated feeling is supplanted, and the ardor of patriotism quenched in the selfishness of personal gratification. Licentiousness, effeminacy....all the evils of degeneracy, are its own legitimate offspring: and when once it has robbed our national character of its ancient purity, it will assail our proud institutions with venality, faction, and ruin. Like those of Lacedæmon, they will exist only a memento of the greatness and the debasement of the human understanding.

This destroyer of ancient greatness—this inveterate enemy of liberty and happiness, must be kept at bay in America, or the last hope of freedom will perish in her downfall. "Omnes eodem cogimur" will for ever be the motto of republics; and *royalty*, exulting in the death of its last enemy, will fold its arms in undisturbed security.

The history of all antiquity shows us that the prosperity of nations is inseparably connected with their morals. It was the prevalence of a virtuous and rigorous simplicity of manners that gave immortality to Thermopylæ and Marathon. To that contempt for licentious wealth and luxury which gave no place for venality in her counsellors and legates, and which fortified her armies against effeminacy and insubordination, Rome owed her unparalleled elevation. She called her illustrious commanders from the plough to the field, scarcely less conspicuous in the labours of industry than in the achievements of victory.

Need I remind you of the men to whom our own country is indebted for its freedom and prosperity? The plainness of their manners, and the sternness of their virtue, did well become the cause for which they girded on the sword.

But the depravation of her morals hastened the downfall of Sparta: Rome sunk in the mass of her own corruption, an easy prey to the hardy sons of the north: and heaven forbid that the degeneracy of America should, at some future pe-

nod, invite the Goths and Vandals from the northern shores of the Pacific to overrun *her* territories with rapine and desolation.

Such an apprehension is not a mere chimera Russia is extending her dominion over a vast length of territory; and the sun, in his course, may yet behold the Columbia stained with the mingled blood of the two great nations of the earth. Already has our jealous rival beyond the Atlantic, trusting to that power for a check on our rising greatness, thrown out the taunting admonition, "Look well to Russia." We may cut down the wilderness to make room for our population, but without *virtue*, we shall only be weakened by magnitude. Let, however, a nation stretching itself from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, and from the gulph of the south to the lakes of the north, possess the manners and the spirit of the Revolution—and, though every Russian were a Hannibal, and led on the legions of the world, their utmost efforts were impotent and harmless: they should find every strait a Thermopylæ—every plain a Platæa.

No, fellow-students, if ever America shall be subjugated, it must first be by her own degeneracy; and pardon me for believing that, under the mask of *refinement*, that degeneracy has already commenced.

The question is, therefore, whether by our example and influence we will help to tear away the flood-gates of an overwhelming torrent; or, so far as our united efforts can avail, help to bar it out for ever.

It is not the business of an address to point out the precise measures and mode of operation proper to be pursued, nor will I answer for the ultimate success and reputation of our undertaking: the one is staked upon the other. If its measures be judiciously framed, and steadily pursued, with a manly and patriotic firmness, the influence of this association, however limited its sphere, will be witnessed and acknowledged by the lovers of simplicity and order; and its members, long after they shall have left these consecrated walls, will cherish its name among the choicest mementos of their collegiate life. If it should give rise to similar societies in other colleges, and combine the influence of all the youthful literati in our country in favor of plainness in dress and manners, who will say that it may not eventually lead to the introduction of a *national dress*, and be instrumental in perpetuating the happy influence of national pride and love of country?

If America is destined to be the Empress of the West, till time itself shall be no longer; if the world is to behold her a mighty and magnanimous nation, civilized without corruption; wealthy without avarice; powerful without arrogance; in the full possession of freedom without the curse of licentiousness and insubordination—who can tell if she may not be indebted for the majesty of her character to the early influence of such associations as we contemplate to-day?

Finally, whatever be the success of the undertaking, if its *object* be to associate the character of the patriot with the name of the student—if it contribute its *mite* to the treasury of our country's virtues, and cherish in her young men a veneration for her ancient simplicity—if it oppose a single barrier to the progress of ridiculous ostentation and luxury: if such, I say, be the object of the undertaking, whatever its success may be, it is an undertaking worthy of a Lycurgus, a Cincinnatus, a Franklin.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 20.—The ship *America*, Capt. Rossiter, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in 39 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our European Correspondents, London Papers and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to July 9, and Liverpool Papers and Prices Current to the 11th, inclusive—a few days later than before received.

THE QUEEN.—The *Englishman*, (a London paper,) of July 9, states, that the Monday previous, the Addresses of the Borough of Southwark and of the Common Hall, were presented to her Majesty, on which occasion a number of persons of distinction were presented to the Queen. After the departure of the deputation, the Queen shewed herself in the balcony, and was warmly cheered by the populace. Much amusement was excited by the appearance of two green bags, carried on the end of a long pole. They were sealed, and one of them had a label, on which was written, "*Britons, protect your injured Queen against the filthy contents of the green bag.*" On Thursday, the Westminster Address was presented by the High Bailiff, Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. Her Majesty returned answers to the addresses.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her Majesty with a copy of the Bill of Divorce which had been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Liverpool. The Queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the Bill, she said, "I am sorry that it comes so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his Majesty; but as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next,"—(pointing her hand towards Heaven, and then adding with great emphasis,) "*where justice will be rendered me.*" She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the King.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the Queen that the most liberal supplies of money would be afforded her, to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

ITALIAN WITNESSES.—A riot took place at Dover on the landing of 12 Italian witnesses, (11 men and one woman,) against the Queen. The witnesses were all of the lowest orders. The mob fell upon them and beat them most unmercifully. The magistrates were obliged to disperse the mob.

The Queen has taken the Villa situated on Barne's Terrace, belonging to Mr. Ball, for her summer residence.

The revenue of Great-Britain has considerably improved the last quarter. The surplus over the corresponding quarter in 1819, is £743,253.

The Coronation is not to take place on the 1st of August, but is fixed for a later day, not yet named.

At Constantinople, on the 17th June, a fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which, in the course of four hours, destroyed 300 houses.

The noted Count Pergami is by some asserted to be a female! and by others, to be of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our Theatres. Alluding, as we suppose, to these rumors, a morning paper says:—

"If, in the present instance, this charge against her Majesty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe than any thing which has occurred since the beginning of the French Revolution, when laughing went out of fashion—nay, we will even go farther—if this solemn charge produces ultimately any thing but laughter against the fabricators and believers in the supposed intercourse, we shall be content to be reckoned the greatest dupes that the whole land contains."

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the Queen, either in the Cabinet Council or in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Lord Dacre presented a petition from her Majesty, which expressed her extreme regret that her former petition had not been received. She had now to state, that she had received a copy of the Bill brought into the House, which appeared to be founded only on written papers, and that no witnesses had been examined.—Her Majesty also complained that no list of witnesses had been presented to her, and was anxious to enter her solemn protest against the proceedings which had been instituted, and to pray that she might be heard by her counsel.

After some objections on the part of the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed that the Queen's counsel should be called in to ascertain upon what points they wished to address the House.

Mr. Brougham then appeared at the bar, and expressed the strong objections of the Queen to the mode which had been adopted of proceeding by a secret investigation, and that the report of the Committee, which was founded on no evidence, was calculated to prejudge the case of her Majesty. He lamented that her Majesty had not been heard the preceding night, as it was his intention to have contended that a bill ought not to have been introduced, and that he had strong and weighty matters to object against the bill being now proceeded with.

The counsel then withdrew, and after some debate, it was determined that the Queen's counsel should be again called in, but that they should be instructed to confine themselves to the mode and time of proceedings. Counsel having been called in, and informed by the Lord Chancellor to the above effect:

Mr. Brougham commenced his address by expressing his regret that he was confined and tied down to this one point only, namely, the time and manner in which they were to proceed with this bill. It, therefore, remained only to proceed to the second reading with this specific bill; for he was not prepared to propose any fanciful or new mode of proceeding, such as that the bill should be read a third time before it was committed. He could understand that he might argue the time of proceeding to the second reading of this bill, but nothing else; and if he did so, it might be said that it was not for the counsel to attempt to direct the House as to the mode of proceeding. But the question of time was an important one; and her Majesty had informed her counsel to call for no delay at all, but is ready to enter at once upon her defence this evening, if they could, or to-morrow: and let them also proceed to prove the report, and the strange preamble of the bill that very night, or next day. She was even clamorous for this speedy mode of proceeding. What, therefore, he had to ask was, that the Queen should not be injured by having this bill hanging over her; he therefore had to ask that the bill should either be thrown out or, at all events, read a second time immediately, in order to go as speedily as possible to the examination of the charges. He implored the house to make every allowance for the advocate, and not attribute it to the illustrious person so materially concerned. He was bound to believe that some of the *dicta* given out of doors had influence on that house; and it had been said that she was to be dealt with as the lowest in the realm. God grant that she had been the humblest, and not the highest; she would then have had no proceedings against her, because she would have been fenced round by the triple shield of British justice. Then a bill of divorce and of pains and penalties could not have been brought against her, until the verdict of a jury had gone against her by twelve honest, conscientious and impartial Englishmen, at whose door the influence of the other party might have flagitated for ages before one single particle of it could have entered. This was his first reason for calling for the smallest possible particle of delay. There were many other reasons pressing for the same, if he had strength and health to urge them—see what a situation this illustrious lady would be placed in if they granted any delay to the proceedings in this case. He was bound to suppose that their lordships had decided that there could be no impeachment, from the colour of the transactions, or they would not have made themselves acquainted with the evidence in a case in which they might soon be called upon to judge. This, in justice to the consistency of their lordship's proceedings, he was bound to believe; but how could he tell whether her Majesty did or did not, when sailing about the Mediterranean with this person, commit adultery in Gibraltar, or in Malta, or in some other of the King's dominions, which might render an impeachment necessary. He took it for granted that the House had made up its mind that no impeachment should be laid for adultery on board a King's ship.

The Lord Chancellor said, the House could not suffer counsel to assume any thing as to the course of proceeding it had pleased to adopt; the house might, if it pleased, hear such observations, but he would not sit on the Woolsack and hear them.

Mr. Brougham said, no power under Heaven should prevent him from attempting to do his duty to his illustrious client; but he might be put down.

The Lord Chancellor—"The House is just when it makes an order to point out the course which counsel should pursue."

Mr. Brougham then continued—He asked for the immediate second reading of this bill, in order that it might be instantly thrown out. He had a right to assume, that public justice, or whoever was the party for whom the attorney-general was to attend, could not be unprepared to bring forward their witnesses, for public justice must have foreseen the necessity of bringing forward witnesses on charges examined into in March, 1819, on a bill brought into that House in July, 1820.—But the attorney-general being the counsel for the crown, he had a right, perhaps, to consider the King's Ministers were the parties against him and his client; and they ought now to be at the bar with him, instead of sitting in judgment in that House. Ministers would never have surely offered her 50,000*l.* a year if they had believed one-tenth part of the charges against her. He then proceeded with his argument against any further delay in this proceeding; and implored the House to mark the painful situation in which the Queen was placed. Various steps have been adopted, all tending to stigmatize her—and a sentence inflicted before it was passed; or even before evidence had been heard against her. She therefore thought she had a right to complain that the first step towards her trial was to deprive her of that privilege of our law, that all were innocent till proved otherwise. From all violence and oppression, from every species of party feeling, her Majesty now appealed to that House. They were now trying her by bill; and might soon have to try her by impeachment; but she appealed to them for justice, and she knew that she would not have to appeal in vain, since the House was composed of the most illustrious peers, both spiritual and temporal, in Europe.

Mr. Denman said, he was at a loss to know how to address the House, since the orders of the House so much differed from the instructions he had received from his Royal Client. Upon the question of time, however, he could have no difficulty in stating, that the wish of her Majesty was, that this proceeding should be brought to a speedy and complete termination. She therefore desired that, within these 24 hours, she may be enabled to meet her accusers, whoever they may be. It was impossible, he apprehended that the Secret Committee could have come to its Report, without evidence before them; and, therefore, it could not be difficult immediately to produce those witnesses; and for the accuser to proceed to prove the charges. He trusted he was not guilty of disrespect, when he said that he found in all their Lordship's proceedings against the Queen no analogy to those of Courts of Justice; nevertheless, that illustrious Lady called on the House to suffer her to meet her accusers. They were told by the bill, that that with which she was charged had been continued for six years; why then were not these charges made before? In ordinary cases of divorce, it was customary to inquire what had been the moral conduct of the husband; and even if that had been correct, there might be an abandonment on his part, which would deprive him of the remedy he sought for. She, however, waved all claim to such inquiry, in order to see at once at the bar all that her accusers could bring as witnesses against her. The names of all the evidences in every criminal case were endorsed on the back of the Bill presented to the Grand Jury; they were examined on oath in open Court; and was her Majesty to be the only person in the land who was denied this right and justice? All former cases of this kind had been attempted to be justified on grounds of state necessity; but if that had been the case in the present instance, would it have been allowed to sleep over six years?—There was no spurious issue or probability of any, charged to make it a matter of state necessity in this case. Her humble and distinct application is, that all the evidence in the green bag should be communicated to herself and the public: for she was convinced that the more they were sifted the more false they would be. He intreated that her Majesty should, as in the lowest courts of all, have in that (the highest) the power of vindicating her conduct at the bar of that House, by overwhelming the witnesses against her, and by shewing that all the duties of man and wife had been violated, as with respect to her. It had been said that this was but a Bill of Divorce, and not of Pains and Penalties; but he knew of no heavier pain, no severer penalty, than to be hurled from the highest rank in life to the pit of infamy, and that, too, by the Report of a Secret Tribunal.

The earl of Liverpool said, the question was put by the learned counsel, whether they could proceed to the second reading immediately, or put it off for the ends of substantial justice. He could assure the house that no unnecessary delay should take place in the progress of the bill; but on Monday next he should fix the day for the second reading. He therefore moved, that the house be summoned for that day.

Lord Holland said, the illustrious person asked for immediate inquiry; and this being an extraordinary proceeding, partaking of the nature of acts of attainder, and bills of pains and penalties, in all such cases delay is extremely unusual; the noble lord could not, therefore, call on them to delay proceedings simply on the nature of the bill.

The earl of Liverpool admitted that this was a bill of pains and penalties, but not a bill of divorce; one for the relief of the state, if it was aggrieved, and not one from a private individual, praying for redress. It would be absurd to think that they were to bring on the examination of the witnesses at seven o'clock to-morrow.

Earl Grey said he saw no reason why they should not proceed to-morrow, as well as on Monday, and moved accordingly.

Earl Darnley also wished that the house should proceed to-morrow. He also implored ministers to defer the coronation for the present.

After a few words from Lord Belhaven, the house divided; for lord Liverpool's motion, that the house be summoned for Monday, 55; against it, 19—majority 37. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 6.

The report of the proceedings in the house of lords on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, relative to the Queen, were read.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to explain the course he was about to pursue; but it was objected that another motion took precedence of his lordship's.

THE MILAN COMMISSION.

Sir R. Ferguson then rose to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Milan commission. From a review of the course pursued by ministers towards the Queen, he said it was manifest that her majesty's great crime was landing in England; for immediately on that event taking place, the green bag was produced. As the house of commons had refused to open that bag, he could only speak of its contents from conjecture and report. This bag, he said, originated with the vice-chancellor of England, who had sent out a gentleman practising in his court to Milan, whose principal recommendation seemed to be, that he understood no language but his own.—This gentleman collected a number of facts, and put them together in the bag. He (Sir R. Ferguson) strongly objected to this mode of proceeding: he complained of the appointment of a secret committee, and of a bill which condemned her majesty unheard. This Milan commission, he said, had cost the country an immense sum of money the first five months—a sum sufficient to destroy the character of any man or woman existing in Italy. The gallant General concluded by moving for a copy of the commission and instructions issued for taking the depositions on the continent since her majesty's departure from England, and the sums expended, and by whose order issued.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the information asked for could not be consistently given at present. The commission was sent out in consequence of information which ministers had received from the continent, and which they could not pass over without inquiry. He defended the conduct of the vice-chancellor, and of the gentleman sent to Italy, and complimented the purity of his manners—*(a laugh.)* He should be ready to give every information when the proper period arrived. After some further observations, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Crevey contended that the present was the fit time for bringing forward this motion.—The house had a right to have the vice-chancellor before them; as, but for such intermeddling, the whole of the differences might have been settled. It was the officious Mr. Leach that had kept these unhappy differences alive, and the vindictive spirit of the king—*(Order, order, order.)* Ministers had negotiated with the Queen at St. Omer's, and afterwards in London, after they had been in possession of these most serious charges. The question betwixt the king and the queen was a private matter; and the king was to be put in the same state as any other man who applied for a divorce. To be entitled to that remedy, the king must come with clean hands into court....*(Order)*....on such an occasion.

The previous question was then carried, without a division.

Lord Castlereagh must express his strong sense of surprise and regret at the speech of the honorable gentleman, (Mr. Crevey,) in which he had thought proper to make a personal attack on the sovereign. Such epithets no man was entitled to apply to that illustrious personage; for to no one could they be less applicable. Nothing could be less vindictive than the conduct of his majesty. He (lord C.) would now refer to the message from the throne, which he intended to have done in the earlier part of the evening. In the house of commons, the question, he thought, should be kept open, and in a suspensive, not a concluded state. Though the house of lords would probably send down a bill to that house, yet, by possibility, the bill might be thrown out in the other house. He should move that the order of to-morrow, for resuming the adjourned debate, be postponed to the 15th of August, if the house was not sitting, as there was no likelihood it would become a lapsed order.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that the question before the house was not a private, but a public one: and, according to his view, the parties were the public on the one hand, and the Queen on the other. He regretted that the address to the Queen had not been acted upon—but ministers had acted wrong in recommending a compromise, if they thought the charges against the Queen well founded. Was it consistent with justice to keep a second court of inquiry hanging over the Queen, should she be acquitted by the first? He should move that the first order be discharged.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that no criminal proceedings could be founded on the green bag that had been laid on the table.

Mr. Bennett stated, that the country would go along with the sentiments that had been delivered by his honorable friend, (Mr. Crevey,) and the ministers were bound to stand up for the character of their master; as, by their advice, he had entered into a compromise with a woman against whom such odious accusations had been brought. One, however, of the ministers, differed on this

subject from his colleagues; for the right hon gentleman opposite, (Mr. Canning,) had declared that his attachment to the Queen was still unabated, which could not possibly be the case if he believed her guilty of the crimes imputed to her. (Hear, hear.) His honorable friend, the member for Winchelsea, had in his possession a document by the late Mr. Whitbread, recommending to the Queen not to leave the country; but she had preferred the advice of the right hon. gentleman, (Mr. Canning,) and that was the cause of all that had taken place. Her opponent was the king, who had a direct influence in the other house, by means of ribbons and garters.

Lord Castlereagh rose to order, as it was contrary to the rules of that house to introduce the name of the sovereign into the debate.

Mr. Bennett resumed. The people looked to the fearful odds against the Queen, and they had unanimously taken her part. He would vote for the motion of his honorable friend.

After some conversation on the part of lord Castlereagh, Mr. Tierney and the Speaker, the order for taking the king's message into consideration was discharged.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Mr. Beaumont gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, move an address to his majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to postpone his coronation for the present, on account of the pending inquiry into the conduct of the Queen

Lord Castlereagh said, it was his intention to have proposed the postponement of the coronation, though that intention did not at all arise out of any circumstances relative to the Queen.

Dr. Lushington gave notice, that on Tuesday he should move for copies of all correspondence received from abroad, relative to the placing a prince of the house of Bourbon on the throne of Spanish America.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Advices from Spain, contained in the last French papers received at this office, have most satisfactory accounts of the military of that country, and of the earnestness with which improvements of every art are set on foot and prosecuted.

MADRID, JUNE 20.

Don Raphael Diego is spoken of as successor of Quiroga in the command of the army, which the latter is obliged to leave to perform his duties as member of the Cortes. The latter general has lately published the following general order, of 6th June:

No officer shall, under any pretence, strike any of the soldiers I have the honor to command.

Officers shall not carry canes. If any private fails in discipline or subordination, he shall be judged according to the ordinance. Slight faults shall be punished according to the police company, and by fatigue duty.

The Gazette of this day publishes two decrees of the king. The first establishes a commission for the improvement of the roads and canals in the whole kingdom; the second, a special commission charged with an examination of all subjects connected with hospitals and other charitable establishments. The labors of the commission are to be laid before the king, who is to submit them to the Cortes.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1820.

ECONOMY vs. *PRODIGALITY.*

The advantages of *economy*, and its absolute necessity in the present condition of the country, have been the subject of a great deal of discussion, have employed the pens of our ablest writers, and called forth the exertions of our wisest and best men. The simple facts, that economy is more praise-worthy than prodigality, simplicity more honorable and dignified than tawdriness, need no support, because they are the dictates of common sense, and receive the assent of the mind as soon as proposed. The question then is, why, when their truth is so generally acknowledged, and their importance and necessity particularly at the present time, so readily assented to, their practical influence in the various concerns and pursuits of life, should be so little perceptible? To whatever concerns our individual interest,—whatever tends to increase or diminish our property,—to add to or take from our happiness, we cannot be supposed to feel indifferent: it would be contrary to the known principle which directs and governs all, or nearly all, our actions. The solution of the question, then, lies not here. We must seek it in some other powerful cause, which urges us on to act contrary, not only to the deductions of sound reason, but to our best interests and real happiness. This once discovered, we shall immediately perceive why the efforts of so many writers on economy, to induce a reform, have hitherto proved so perfectly nugatory—why the exertions of wise and good men, to bring about this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," have only ended in disappointment.

"It is the eyes of other people," as Dr. Franklin observed, "that ruin us." We too often exhibit a lamentable want of that independence of mind, which would lead us to act, not as *others*, but as *we* think would be most proper. We fear to encounter the scoffs of fools, and the taunts of those, whose only title, generally, to respect and imitation, is their wealth. Such persons take the lead in *fashion*, and vary it with nearly every wind that blows; and their example is followed, in a greater or less degree, by almost every one, from the purse-proud nabob to the common day-laborer. Hence we behold the various grades of *dandies* which infest our cities, and send forth their pestilential influence to poison the country: Hence we witness so many delicate, simple, affectedly sentimental females, who pass the age of fancy and improvement in a round of folly, and then find themselves compelled to settle down in a life of "single blessedness:" And hence we perceive the cause of all the extravagance and wanton prodigality which have obtained, to such an alarming extent, in our country, and which have engendered a disease in the body politic worse than the plagues of Egypt.

This immoderate desire for extravagance and show, fills the breast of every reflecting person, who wishes for the perpetuity of our liberties, every one who has been accustomed to trace effects up to their causes, who has marked the rise, progress, and decline of other republics,—with the most serious alarm. We see, in the short space of forty years, an almost total revolution in our habits and customs. We behold very little of that plain, republican simplicity which characterized our fathers—a ridiculous pomp, and an enervating luxury have usurped its place: and instead of witnessing a hardy race of freemen growing up, we see an effeminate, puny race of *dandies*: instead of rosy-cheeked damsels, fresh and blooming as the morn, we see too many of those sickly, delicate things, who, however they may flourish in a country of slaves, can never be congenial to the soil of freemen. Such a revolution leaves but a faint hope in the breast of the patriot.

"It was not so, land of the generous thought
"And daring deed! thy god-like sages taught;
"It was not thus, in bowers of wanton ease,
"Thy freedom nursed her sacred energies;
"Oh! not beneath the enfeebling, withering glow
"Of such dull luxury, did those myrtles grow,
"With which she wreathed her sword, when she would dare
"Immortal deeds; but in the bracing air
"Of toil,—of temperance,—of that high, rare,
"Etherial virtue, which alone can breathe
"Life, health, and lustre, into Freedom's wreath!"

In vain will our "Howards" write, in vain will the wise and good men of the country exert themselves, if public opinion is to be perverted and controlled by persons whose talents and intelligence are too insignificant to inspire respect, or to merit confidence; if our females are to prefer the decoration of the body to the adorning of the mind; had rather be decked with the gew-gaws and tinsel of Europe and the Indies, than adorned with the less gaudy but more honorable garb of republican simplicity. It is to a revolution in public opinion, brought about by those whose character, talents, and acquirements, entitle them to respect and esteem, we are to look for a reform of existing evils: a revolution which will consign to their original insignificance those makers of fashions, who have sprung up in our cities like exhalations, and led in their train all the folly, (which, heaven knows, is not a little,) and a great deal of the intelligence of the Union.

Such a revolution, we are happy to state, has already commenced, and commenced with those, too, who, from their present standing in society, and from the influence which they will hereafter possess, are calculated, in a peculiar manner, to give it a decisive effect. A letter from a friend in Yale College, New-Haven, received last mail, informs us of the institution of a society in that venerable and highly respectable seminary, under the appellation of the "*Lycurgan Association*," the object of which is to discountenance extravagance and prodigality in the college, both by precept and example. This association embraces all the classes of the coming year now in college, and is composed of persons from almost all the different states. They have *unanimously voted to assume a uniform dress of American Manufacture*, the color of which is to be *iron-grey*. An Address was delivered before this association on its organization, which our correspondent has obligingly forwarded to us, with a request that we would publish it entire. Our readers will find it on our first page; and we assure them it is well worth an attentive perusal, both on account of the terseness and elegance of its style, and the correctness and force of its remarks.

The importance of this patriotic association will be obvious on first thought. It will not only "strike a deadly blow at extravagance" among the students, (which is of no trifling moment,) but it will extend its influence far beyond the precincts of the college—it will reach our cities, towns, and villages, in all parts of the Union, and come in contact with folly and extravagance in every direction. A contest will be commenced between mind and matter, and the issue cannot be doubtful. Hitherto the exertions for reform have been insulated—they have been merely the acts of individuals—and they have consequently failed. It requires a combination of talent, intelligence, and patriotism, a concentration of strength, to stem the torrent of extravagance and prodigality which is sweeping over the land. Such a combination is now organizing; and we shall watch its movements and trace its progress with no ordinary feelings, with no little anxiety, and with no small hope.

We may be disappointed in the good which we expect it will accomplish; but we cannot yet belive so. "A tremendous engine," remarks our correspondent, "is silently acting on the moral world, and you may look slowly but surely for great things." And we do look for them. We believe that there is still virtue, and intelligence, and patriotism enough in the country to save it from the curse of all former republics, *luxury*, and its consequent *effeminacy*.

CONCERT.—Mr. MYERS, lately a Jewish Rabbi, but now a convert to christianity, who passed through this town last week, requests us to state, that he will probably return to this place in the course of next week, and give a concert of vocal music. Mr. M's musical powers are said to be uncommon and excellent, and his performances will no doubt be very gratifying to the public.

CURRANT WINE.

It is said that so much profit has been derived in Rhode-Island by making *currant wine*, that one firm has now devoted forty acres of land to the raising of currants

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Nothing can afford more pleasure to the contemplative mind, than the growth and success of literary men in our native country. They are the mighty pillars which support the superstructure of our great republic, and without which its very foundation would give way, and anarchy and confusion would be the inevitable consequence. It is the duty of those who are engaged in the education of youth, not only to instruct them in the arts and sciences, but to instil into their minds the principles of morality and virtue. The great influence of education on the human mind is too well known to require any further illustration.

It is a melancholy fact, that the education of youth has been too much neglected in North-Carolina. In order to satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of this remark, let them take a view of the progress of literature in the Northern States: There they have their schools in every township: Their teachers have to undergo an examination as to their qualifications: Every dolt has not the privilege to impose himself upon the public as school-master. Happy would it be if the people of this state would enter into a similar regulation, not only for the trial of the abilities of school-masters, but also for that of Quack Doctors, who are swarming about like Egyptian locusts, and whose nostrums are as destructive to the human race as those hateful insects are to the vegetation of the countries where they swarm. These spurious sons of Esculapius generally deal in secret remedies: they pretend to be the sole possessors of the arcana of medicine: they not unfrequently charge the members of the faculty of physic with ignorance, &c. The only plan that can be adopted to get rid of these pests of society, these vipers in human forms, is to establish a test by which their abilities may be ascertained. For my own part, I make no pretensions to the knowledge of physic, neither do I ever calculate on doing so; but I wish to see the removal of these excrescences from society, knowing them to be the most dangerous animals in existence. The power to remove these vermin is lodged in the legislature, and I hope it will be exerted at the approaching session.

I am much gratified to hear that the people of the western part of this state are almost unanimously in favor of the establishment of another University. Taking into consideration the vast sum of population west of Chapel Hill, and the abundant resources of the state, I am really surprised that the legislature has not long since taken this subject into consideration. Several of the states in the Union have two colleges, and I can see no good reason why we should not have the like number. In fact, the legislature will fall short of discharging their duty, if they do not make some provision for the encouragement of learning. At the time of the formation of our state constitution, it was seen that the time would arrive when another University should be established, and for which purpose a section was provided and inserted in that instrument, authorising the legislature to do so. Nothing now remains but the proper discharge of their duty. I trust that the members who are elected to represent us in the approaching assembly, will devote a part of their time in reflecting on this business. Let them put down the proverb, "there North-Carolina is lagging behind in the race of improvements" Let them manifest to the world their determination to do what is right, independent of sinister motives. Let them not smother their consciences to please those whose censure is praise. By such a course of conduct they will be raised in the scale of excellence and merit.

MEDLEY.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:—"I am very much pleased to find that FRANCIS LOCKE, Esq. formerly one of the Judges of our Superior Court, is spoken of as the successor of Governor Branch. I think it is indispensable for the suppression of vice, and the restoration of good morals, that the successor of Branch should be a man of great firmness. You know we have no penitentiary in this state, and the great lenity which has characterised some of our Governors in pardoning culprits, and turning them loose upon society, has had a great tendency, in my opinion, to encourage offences and harden offenders. This, I am sure, will not be the case with Locke; he will hold the reins of government with a steady hand—and while he indulges the natural benignity of his heart in the exercise of the executive prerogative, (mercy,) he will have a watchful eye to the peace, happiness, and security of society. Judge Locke is equally distinguished for his virtues, his firmness, and his talents; and I should be at a loss for a person who would fill the executive chair with more dignity or usefulness."

The Queen of England, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) seems resolved to assert her rights or sink in the struggle. We cannot but think her determination judicious. Lingering out a disgraceful life, however liberal the stipend which might be allowed to her, could hardly be the choice of a woman of high spirit, even though in the alternative,

"Perils should abound,
"As thick as thought can make them, and appear
"In forms as horrid."

The following *jeu d'esprit*, from a London paper, very neatly puns on the choice she seems to make.

ECONOMY.

Can frugal ministers forbear
A gracious QUEEN to own,
Who for her suffering country's care,
Leaves Fifty Thousand Pounds a year,
And asks but—HALF A CROWN!

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We saw, last week, at Durham, N. H. a pair of beautiful calves, only 100 days old, weighing as follows:

The Bull.....410 pounds.
The Heifer.....385 pounds.

These animals were of the English Whiton breed, and their color and form the best we have ever seen. They were upon the farm belonging to Mrs. Beckford, of this town, under the superintendence of Mr. Balch, an excellent farmer, whose laudable pride in the excellence of his stock, and the good condition of his farm, we witness with great pleasure. We should be glad to see such examples more generally followed in our own country.

[*Salem (Mass.) Register.*

In a communication from a correspondent, some weeks since, relating to the Solar Eclipse of the 21st of February, 1822, it was stated that the obscuration would be considerable at Charleston, (S. C.) Savannah, and other *south-western* parts of the United States. On an accurate investigation of the data and elements, which had not then been made, it is found that the centre of the penumbra will pass over the earth farther northward than was originally calculated; and that this eclipse will be great at Detroit, Michilimackinac, Lake Superior, the Lake of the Woods, Falls of St. Anthony, and in all *north-western* parts of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean, and be small to the inhabitants of the section first mentioned. In a due west course from the Capitol, in the City of Washington, the Sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed, at 11 h. 45 m. 23 sec. A. M. apparent time, in longitude 46° 19′ 45″ west of Washington, 123° 15′ 15″ west of Greenwich Observatory, in England.—*Nat. Intel.*

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 31st ult. Samuel White, a respectable member of society, aged 69 years, in full confidence of inheriting the everlasting blessings of his Redeemer. [COMMUNICATED.

To Sportsmen.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of October next. First day, Colts three years old; second day, three mile heats; third day, two mile heats; fourth day, mile heats; fifth day, Proprietors' purse, mile heats, best three in five. A. LONG, Jr. *Recorder.*

September 9, 1820.

$500 REWARD.

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in covering "The Yadkin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of weather-boarding. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch. LEWIS BEARD, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, August 29, 1820. 13

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Fuel's ferry, in Columbia county, 10 miles above Augusta, in the State of Georgia, on the 23d of July, two negro fellows, *GEORGE* and *SALISBURY*. George is about 27 or 28 years of age, very black, six feet one inch high, has a pleasing countenance, an impediment in his speech, and shows his teeth much when he speaks. Salisbury likewise is very black, has rather a down look, is about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. It is supposed they will make for Fredericksburg in Virginia. Whoever will apprehend said negroes and deliver them to the owner, or secure them in any Gaol so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid. REASON D. BEALLE.

August 14, 1820.—4w12p

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the first day of December next, 320 acres of land, on the waters of Lick Creek, joining John Wyatt, Henry Smith, and others. Said land to be sold as the property of William Dayly, for the tax for 1818-19.

JNO. BEARD, *Sheriff.*

September 1, 1820. 3m13

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HARGRAVE & BEARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to John Beard; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to said Beard for settlement.

JESSE HARGRAVE,
JNO. BEARD.

Anson County, August 22, 1820. 4w12p

State of North-Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Robert Works, vs. Hart's heirs. } *Petition for partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hazlet Hart, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that the said Hazlet Hart appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of November next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be granted according to the prayer of said petition. Witness,

12p ROBERT SIMONTON, *Clerk C. C.*

BOOKS

For Sale at the Post-Office in CONCORD, N. Carolina

HUTTON'S Mathematics, 2 volumes.
Goldsmith's Natural History
Do. History of Greece
Do. Rome
Do. England
Porter's Lectures on St. Mark
Do. Practical Philosophy
Champions of Freedom
Modern Geography
Bogue's Essays
Marmontel's Translations
Mentorial Tales for Ladies
Mrs. Hamilton on Education
Blair's Lectures
Hervey's Meditations
Murray's Grammar
Do. Sequel
Do. English Reader
Juvenile Expositor
Evangelical History
Columbian Orator
President's Tour
Spelling Books
Christian Morals
Large Family Bibles
Hymn Books
Latin & Greek school books
Blank Books
Paper, by the ream
Baldwin's Fables
Warden's Letters of Bonaparte
Porthergill's Discourses
Lady's Preceptor
Beauties of the Bible
Mr. Bennett's Letters
Wakefield's Variety
Law's Address to the Clergy
Humphrey Clinker
Almost Christian
Gospel Beauties
Sass' Journey
Philosophers' Travels
Milton's Works
Fourfold State of Grace
Martin Luther
Thaddeus of Warsaw
Bernard's Tour
Ferguson's Astronomy
Conversations on Chemistry
A variety of German books
Tuckey's Expedition
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Henry's Travels
Darwin's Zoonomia
School Dialogues
Wilson's View of Russia
Kendal's Travels, 3 vols.
Humboldt's New-Spain
Marrow of the Church
Bigland's France
Celebs in search of a Wife
Felix Alvarez
History of Popery
Pilgrim's Journal
Confession of Faith, &c. &c

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore,
Woman's the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its steril breast,
And wreath its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sun-beam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul and woman's form,
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Yes, lovely sex, to you 'tis given,
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each wo a blissful leaven,
Change earth into an embryo heaven,
And sweetly smile our cares away.

FEMALE PIETY.

'Tis sweet to see the opening rose
Spread its fair bosom to the sky,
'Tis sweet to view at twilight's close,
The heaven's bespangled canopy.

'Tis sweet, amid the vernal grove,
To hear the thrush's fervent lay,
Or lark, that wings his flight above,
To hail the dawning of the day:

But sweeter far is maiden's eye,
Upraised to heaven in pious prayer;
When, bathed in tears, she looks on high,
What sacred eloquence is there!

O! sweeter far that sacred name,
"My Father!" uttered by her tongue;
And sweeter when her heavenly flame
Ascends in pious, holy song.

O! sweet, when on the bended knee,
Her thoughts, her spirit, mount above,
In pious, deep-felt ecstacy,
To realms of everlasting love.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

SWEDISH LADIES.

Hurried away by kings, palaces, and statues, I have, to my shame, (my cheek reddens while I write,) staid thus long in Stockholm ere I noticed those, without whom a crown is unenviable, and of whom the most graceful images of art are but imperfect imitations. The Swedish ladies, in general, are remarkably well shaped, *en bon point*, and have a fair transparent delicacy of complexion, yet, though the favorites of bountiful nature, strange to relate, they are more disposed to conceal than display those charms, which, in other countries, with every possible assistance, the fair possessor presents to the enraptured eye to the best advantage. A long gloomy black cloak covers the beautiful Swede when she walks, confounding all the distinctions of beauty and deformity; and even her pretty feet, which are as neat and as well turned as those of a fine French woman, are seldom seen without the aid of a favoring breeze. Even the sultry summer has no influence in withdrawing the melancholy drapery; but I am informed it is less worn now than formerly. Often have I wished that the silk-worm had refused its contribution towards this tantalizing concealment: occasionally the streets of Stockholm displayed some bewitching seceders from this abominable habit. This custom arises from the sumptuary laws, which forbid the use of colored silks.

The Swedish ladies are generally highly accomplished, and speak with fluency English, French and German, and their tenderness and sensibility by no means partake of the severity of their northern climate; yet they exhibit two striking characteristics of whimsical prudery: in passing the streets a Swedish lady never looks behind her, nor does she ever welcome the approach or cheer the departure of a visiter by permitting him to touch the cherry of her lips; the ardent admirer of beauty must be content to see that

.....welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing.

CARR.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

On the Creek Indian lands, a couple of miles from the line that separates that nation from Gwinnett county, in Georgia, is a natural curiosity, as well as a convincing proof that, ere an European foot pressed on American soil, the aborigines of this country were not unacquainted with the art of warfare. The (so called) Stone Mountain, is a rock much in the shape of a sugar loaf—it is upwards of two thousand feet in height, and about four miles in circumference at the bottom. One side of the rock projects forward seventy or eighty feet; the height from below is awful—almost terrific! On the other sides you have a gradual ascent to about three-fourths of the way up; when you come to a level space fifty feet wide, hat extends entirely around the rock. On the outward side of this level are fortifications, except on that side which projects forward: where, indeed, none are necessary. The fortifications are six feet wide; and in places where the rocks have not been made use of as a source of amusement to the visitors in rolling them down the sides of this rugged rock, they are 12 feet high—and a mile and a half long. The native Indians can in no way account why and when those fortifications were made. It certainly is a stupendous memorial of Indian valor and industry. After passing this fortified place, and gaining the summit of this rock, you then are indeed well paid for the fatigue and danger of ascending so high. It is impossible to convey an idea of the grandeur of the sight you behold! Wrapt in wonder and meditation, it is some time ere your confused and hurried ideas can well comprehend the sublimity of the scene. I will only remark, that the Allegany and Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, Mountains, the latter two hundred and twenty miles distant, are distinctly seen from this "mother of rocks." A TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

Letters of a Virginian....No. 4.

SARATOGA, JULY, 1820.

My dear H——,

In my last letter, I suggested some of the advantages, which not only this village and its immediate vicinity, but the state would derive from these springs. At first thought it may seem to you a whimsical notion, that they will also be of great importance in a national point of view; but on reflection, I trust, you will agree with me that such an idea is not wholly visionary. Independent of the medical virtues of these fountains, the waters of which, it may be said in a literal sense, will be for the healing of the nation, there are other considerations still more important.

One of the principal arguments made use of in favor of establishing a National University at Washington, was, that it would bring together persons from all parts of the United States, soften local prejudices, assimilate them in sentiment, habits, and manners, and connect them by the ties of intimacy and friendship. This argument in favour of such an institution has great weight.—The durability of the Union and strength of our government depend in a great measure on public opinion; and should the period ever arrive, when it shall be clearly for the interest of different sections of the United States to separate from the rest, their bands of mutual attachment and friendly intercourse will constitute the only ligaments to bind us together. Believing, as I do, that the greatness, prosperity, and happiness of this country, depend almost entirely on a continuance of the Union, I have always contemplated with great pleasure any event, which might weave a new tie either of interest or friendship between distant parts of our common country. For this reason, the fondness for emigration which is so peculiar to the American citizen, has always appeared to me a fortunate trait in his character; since these restless tides of population, alternately rolling from state to state, will, by constant agitation, like the waters of the ocean, mingle into a uniform mass. The immense emigrations from the eastern and middle to the western and southern states ought rather to be encouraged, than checked by those who wish for a perpetuity of the Union. Although the emigrant, at the distance of many hundred miles, may no longer be bound to the place of his nativity by the ties of *interest*; yet the silken cords of affinity, friendship, and affection, remain unbroken, and grapple his heart to the country he has left behind. As he climbs the summit of the Allegany, and descends into the vale of the Mississippi, he will often experience the feelings of Goldsmith's Traveller:

"Where'er I roam, whatever lands to see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain."

Nature has no barriers that can interrupt the intercourse of the heart. Mountains may rise, and waters roll between kindred states without dissolving the charm of early associations and attachments. "The Grecian exiles used to sing," says an elegant writer, "Iomen eis Athenas—*let us go to Athens*"—and we may suppose, that the emigrant to the wilds of the west or south will often say to his family and friends, let us to-night visit the land of our fathers, and revive the memory of other years. Believe me, in these associations and kindred feelings, lies the strength of the Union—the durability of the federal government. When these shall cease to operate, our constitution will crumble to pieces like a fabric of sand.

Hence it is, that I am a warm advocate of all those measures, whether of the general or state governments, which have a tendency to facilitate the intercourse between different sections of the country. The public roads, which have been authorized by the national government, and the great water communications which have been undertaken by the state of New-York, and projected in other states, will form ligaments, not merely of interest, but of social and friendly intercourse, to bind together remote parts of the Union. These new channels of commerce will become more necessary and important, as emigration diminishes, and the several states acquire new interests and new feelings.

But in this long digression, I have almost lost sight of my object, which was to show, that these springs will be of great importance in a national point of view. We may take it for granted that Ballston and Saratoga will always be places of fashionable resort for company from all parts of the United States; and that the number of visitants will annually increase. The name of *Congress* was very happily chosen for the principal spring, since there is actually assembled around it a congress of male and female representatives from every state in the Union. Six or eight hundred strangers, collected from every part of the country, from Eastport to New-Orleans, and from the Ocean to the Lakes, daily breakfast, ride, walk, dine, sup, dance, and converse together. At dinner to day, the lady on my right was from Boston, the gentleman on my left from Natches. I had the honor of drinking wine with ladies and gentlemen of all latitudes from the 30th to the 45th—and danced this evening with partners from the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western states.

This congress of taste and fashion meet on terms the most favorable for burying local feelings and prejudices, and for being mutually pleased with one another. Unlike the members of the national congress at Washington, who are too often actuated by sectional pride, ambition, envy, and jealousy—these delegates assemble with no other object than to amuse and be amused—to please and be pleased. If there are occasional fits of jealousy between rival beauties and rival beaux—and now and then a contest for superiority in the splendor of dress and equipage—these feuds are seldom governed by *geographical distinctions*, or terminate in an open rupture.—The multitude of congregated strangers live together long enough to exhibit their accomplishments, and the agreeable traits in their characters, without meeting with circumstances to call forth their disagreeable feelings and angry passions. Pleasure has made ten persons friends, where business and the ordinary intercourse of life has made one. The festive board and social glass, although they sometimes make enemies, have long been the most successful intercessors for conciliating and preserving friendship. You know of many a wealthy politician in the ancient dominion, who depends more on the fascinations of his bottle, than of his talents and attainments, for the preservation of his influence. In the moments of conviviality, we forget our prejudices and bury our animosities. When I am taking wine with a Philadelphian, conversing with a New-Yorker, or leading down the dance with a fair Bostonian, I forget that these are all from *non-slave holding states*, and that we are probably complete antipodes in politics. You will begin to think, by and by, that I am under *northern influence*—a phrase which, thanks to the unanimity and sound policy of the south, is not yet known in our country. But give yourself no uneasiness—my Virginia principles remain unshaken, although, to acknowledge the truth, my errors, prejudices, and antipathies, have been in many points corrected by an intercourse of only a few days with the people of the north. The same change of sentiment and feeling is visible in the intercourse of others from the north and south, who mingle together in all the amusements and social enjoyments of the place with a cordiality, which politeness would not require and could not counterfeit. Indeed, I am convinced, that the prejudices of the south against the north, and *vice versa*, arise in a great measure from a mutual ignorance of each other; and that many hundreds, not to say thousands, will leave the springs this season, with more knowledge and with corrected opinions of the character, manners, and habits of the different sections of our country. It will be found, that the people of the south are not all tyrants, nor the people of the north all bigots, and that although different modes of education, and local habits, may have produced some striking peculiarities in opinions and manners, yet these are not so offensive and disagreeable as has been represented. The effects of this intercourse will, in time, be great and salutary. It will bring persons together, who otherwise would probably never have met. New acquaintances, new friendships, and in some cases, still nearer alliances will be formed, which will constitute the strongest union and harmony. The visitants to the springs are commonly the most influential part of society; and parting, as in most cases they will, mutually pleased with each other, their opinions will have great weight in the circles in which they move.

As an exemplification of the opinions advanced in this letter, it was my intention to have added the substance of a conversation, which I held after dinner to-day with an intelligent gentleman from one of the eastern states, on that most tender of all subjects, *the Missouri question*. But the clock has already struck 12, and fatigued with the pleasures of the day, I have at present only time to say, that the result of our debate in *Congress Hall* has softened down my prejudices against the advocates of restriction, and convinced me, at least, of the honesty and sincerity of their opposition to slavery. Do not infer from this any renunciation of my southern principles. I am as firm in the faith as ever, that a prohibition to hold slaves would be a gross violation of the rights of freemen. Yours, &c. W——.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

SABBATH SCHOOLS....AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In the first place, Sabbath Schools seek the improvement of both soul and body. The habits of industry, order, and sobriety, obedience to parents, respect to authority, personal cleanliness, and kindness of diposition to one another, which the children are taught in these schools, are blessings which more immediately regard the present life, and which tend to soften and ameliorate the general features of society. But Sabbath School instruction, taking a higher direction than this, leads the blind and ignorant to the Bible, the fountain of light and knowledge, and is often blessed by God to the conversion of the individual. The salvation of the immortal soul is the ultimate and grand object of Sabbath School instruction.

The exercises of the School are frequently most beneficial to the teacher as well as to the scholar. Having his own mind strongly directed to the scriptural lessons which come under review, he becomes better acquainted with them, and is really instructed himself whilst he teaches others. In giving to the children, he receives himself; and perhaps there are no possible circumstances in which the happiness of giving is more purely relished, than while the faithful Sabbath School teacher is engaged in communicating the word of life to his attentive pupils.

But the blessings of these Institutions are not confined to the individuals you see in the school room. They are carried home by the children, and diffused among their families and neighborhood. Parents, brothers, sisters, and servants, become sharers in the improvement which the young people have made at school. Many remarkable instances can be mentioned where Sabbath School children have been the means of awakening a religious concern in the minds of their parents, which has issued in a real conversion to God.

We may add that the duties of the Sabbath School can be attended to by those, who have perhaps no other opportunity of making themselves useful in the cause of Christ. They do not interfere with either business or health; splendid abilities are not required, and as to other benevolent engagements, we may safely affirm that the employments of the school will rather prove a help than a hindrance.

The excuses that we sometimes hear of such as want of time—unfitness for the duty—inconvenience in the hours, &c. are really of too trifling a nature to bear the test of serious reflection.

The time occupied in the school is not lost, but is spent as it ought to be, and your unfitness for the duty we cannot admit, until you have made a fair trial, and have been disapointed. We allow that some degree of inconvenience must be sustained, but would you only offer to the Lord that which cost you nothing? Perhaps some may suppose that the business of the school intrudes upon the sanctity of the Sabbath, but the Sabbath School teacher finds a sufficient warrant for his conduct in the precept and example of the Saviour himself, who declares that *it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day*.

But we know that there are many who have as yet done nothing for the poor and ignorant youth around them, merely from inattention and indifference to the subject. We would beg of such persons to look at any group of young Sabbath breakers, engaged in pastimes when they should be engaged in worship—and to reflect, that each little ragged boy possesses a never-dying soul, which will be unspeakably happy for ever and ever, or be eternally subject to the most unutterable torment. While he swears and lies and breaks the Sabbath, he is hurrying on to the place of torment; but by your taking him to school and instructing him in the Scriptures, he may become acquainted with Christ Jesus and his salvation, which will make him a partaker of the joys of heaven. We ask you to say whether the vast alternative be not worthy of an effort. On a moderate calculation it may be presumed that every active and regular teacher in a Sabbath School, is able, in the course of a year, to teach six children to read the New Testament, who were previously ignorant of their letters; and does it not therefore follow, that every person who is capable of communicating this instruction, and who yet neglects to do so, is every year chargeable with the guilt of ignorance in so many persons?

Do not, we intreat you, put aside the question, and say that it belongs to others—it is nothing to me. Is it nothing to you that souls are perishing for lack of knowledge, while it is in your power to assist them? Is it nothing to you that satan and his emissaries are active while you are indifferent? Is the shortness of time, or the immeasurable length of eternity nothing to you? Or does the example of a compassionate Saviour, who went about doing good, appear to you of no concern?

Come forward, then, and join in a work, which, if it creates some inconvenience, creates also a multiplicity of interesting pleasures; a work which is beneficial to your poor neighbours, to yourself, and to society in general; which you are perfectly capable of performing; which interferes with no other, and which, we doubt not, your own conscience must approve.—*Southern Evan. Intell.*